



national accelerator laboratory

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WAVE PROPAGATION BETWEEN BOOSTER LAMINATIONS INDUCED BY LONGITUDINAL MOTION OF BEAM

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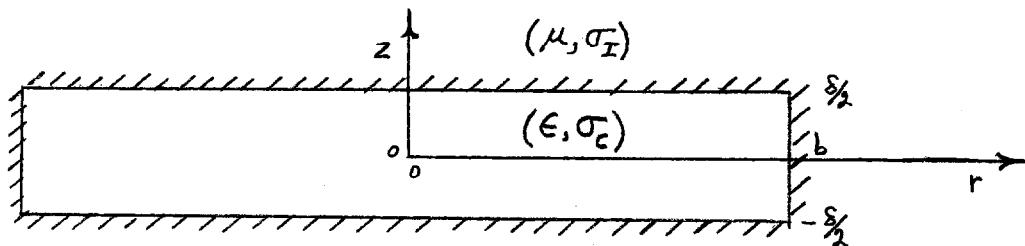
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PURPOSE

To calculate the electromagnetic wave propagation in the crack between booster magnet laminations induced by longitudinal charge oscillations of the beam. The result is to be expressed in terms of a wave impedance at the iron boundary so that the effects of the propagation may be readily incorporated into beam dynamics calculations. Cylindrical geometry is assumed for simplicity.

RADIAL CRACK

An exact solution for an electromagnetic wave propagating radially in the geometry shown is to be found.



The transverse magnetic mode has its vector potential expressed as

$$\vec{A} = \nabla \times \vec{L} \vec{U} \quad (1)$$

where \vec{L} is the operator¹



$$\stackrel{>}{L} = \stackrel{>}{kx\nabla}, \quad (2)$$

$\stackrel{>}{}$ and k is the unit vector along the x -axis. Assuming a time variation of $e^{-i\omega t}$, one has

$$\stackrel{>}{A} = \stackrel{>}{k\nabla^2 U} - \nabla \frac{\partial U}{\partial z}, \quad \stackrel{>}{B} = - \stackrel{>}{L\nabla^2 U} \quad (3)$$

For U , one has

$$\nabla^2 U_c + \left(\epsilon \frac{\omega^2}{c^2} + \frac{4\pi\sigma_c \omega}{c^2} i \right) U_c = 0 \text{ (crack, gaussian)} \quad (4)$$

and

$$\nabla^2 U_I + \frac{4\pi\mu\sigma_I \omega}{c^2} i U_I = 0. \text{ (Iron, gaussian)} \quad (5)$$

Thus no displacement current is assumed in the iron and unit permeability is assumed in the crack.

The following may be taken as solutions to Eqs. (4) and (5).

$$U_c = C e^{-\lambda_I \frac{z}{2}} \operatorname{ch} \lambda_c z R_o(kr) \quad (6)$$

$$U_I = D \operatorname{ch} \lambda_c \frac{z}{2} e^{-\lambda_I z} R_o(kr) \quad (z > 0) \quad (7)$$

where

$$R_o(kr) = H_o^{(2)}(kr) H_o^{(1)}(kb) - \eta H_o^{(1)}(kr) H_o^{(2)}(kb). \quad (8)$$

In Eq. (8) the functions are Hankel functions, η is the reflection coefficient and k is the radial propagation constant.

In order to satisfy Eqs. (4) and (5)

$$\lambda_c^2 = k^2 - \epsilon \frac{\omega^2}{c^2} - \frac{4\pi\sigma_c \omega}{c^2} i \quad (9)$$

$$\lambda_I^2 = k^2 - \frac{4\pi\mu\sigma_I\omega}{c^2} i \quad (10)$$

For $z > 0$ the fields are

$$E_{rc} = \frac{i\omega k \lambda_c}{c} C e^{-\lambda_I \frac{\delta}{2}} \operatorname{sh} \lambda_c z R_1(kr) \quad (11)$$

$$E_{zc} = -\frac{i\omega k^2}{c} C e^{-\lambda_I \frac{\delta}{2}} \operatorname{ch} \lambda_c z R_o(kr) \quad (12)$$

$$H_{\theta c} = -\frac{k\omega^2}{c^2} \left(\epsilon + \frac{4\pi\sigma_c}{\omega} i \right) C e^{-\lambda_I \frac{\delta}{2}} \operatorname{ch} \lambda_c z R_1(kr) \quad (13)$$

$$E_{rI} = -\frac{i\omega k \lambda_I}{c} D \operatorname{ch} \lambda_c \frac{\delta}{2} e^{-\lambda_I z} R_1(kr) \quad (14)$$

$$E_{zI} = -\frac{i\omega k^2}{c} D \operatorname{ch} \lambda_c \frac{\delta}{2} e^{-\lambda_I z} R_o(kr) \quad (15)$$

$$H_{\theta I} = -\frac{4\pi\sigma_I \omega k i}{c^2} D \operatorname{ch} \lambda_c \frac{\delta}{2} e^{-\lambda_I z} R_1(kr), \quad (16)$$

where

$$R_1(kr) = H_1^{(2)}(kr) H_o^{(1)}(kb) - \eta H_1^{(1)}(kr) H_o^{(2)}(kb). \quad (17)$$

Boundary conditions at $z = \delta/2$ require continuity of E_r and H_θ . This gives

$$\lambda_c C + \lambda_I \coth\left(\lambda_c \frac{\delta}{2}\right) D = 0 \quad (18)$$

$$\omega \left(\epsilon + \frac{4\pi\sigma_c}{\omega} i \right) C - 4\pi i \sigma_I D = 0, \quad (19)$$

Equations (9), (10), (18), and (19) are solved simultaneously for the radial propagation constant k . The condition is

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{4\pi\sigma_I}{\omega} i \sqrt{\frac{c^2 k^2}{\omega^2} - \epsilon - \frac{4\pi\sigma_c}{\omega} i} \\ & + \left(\epsilon + \frac{4\pi\sigma_c}{\omega} i \right) \sqrt{\frac{c^2 k^2}{\omega^2} - \frac{4\pi\mu\sigma_I}{\omega} i} \\ & \coth \left(\frac{\omega\delta}{2c} \sqrt{\frac{c^2 k^2}{\omega^2} - \epsilon - \frac{4\pi\sigma_c}{\omega} i} \right) = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (20)$$

The wave impedance in the crack will be calculated only for $z = 0$ since the crack is assumed quite small. Then,

$$Z(r) = - \frac{E_{zc}(r, o)}{H_{\theta c}(r, o)}. \quad (21)$$

To determine the reflection coefficient η , set the wave impedance in the crack at $r = b$ equal to the wave impedance for a plane wave in iron. Thus

$$Z(b) = (1 - i) \sqrt{\frac{\mu\omega}{8\pi\sigma_I}}. \quad (22)$$

Equations (12) and (13) then yield

$$\eta = \frac{\frac{ck}{\omega} H_o^{(2)}(kb) + \left(\epsilon + \frac{4\pi\sigma_{ci}}{\omega}\right) \sqrt{\frac{i\mu\omega}{4\pi\sigma_I}} H_l^{(2)}(kb)}{\frac{ck}{\omega} H_o^{(1)}(kb) + \left(\epsilon + \frac{4\pi\sigma_{ci}}{\omega}\right) \sqrt{\frac{i\mu\omega}{4\pi\sigma_I}} H_l^{(1)}(kb)} \cdot \frac{H_o^{(1)}(kb)}{H_o^{(2)}(kb)} \quad (23)$$

and

$$Z(a) = - \frac{ick}{\epsilon\omega + 4\pi\sigma_{ci}} \cdot \frac{R_o(ka)}{R_l(ka)} \quad (24)$$

RESULTS

Table 1 lists the permeability, permittivity and conductivity of materials that seem appropriate for booster laminations. The dielectric properties of core plating could not be obtained from the manufacturer. It has been assumed that they are close to a phosphate glass. Manufacturer's technical literature generally lists permeabilities as a function of frequency for the thickness of sheet manufactured. To obtain the incremental permeability ($\mu' + i\mu''$), one needs measurements on very small spheres in order to be free from flux exclusion by eddy currents at the higher frequencies. This data was taken from the FERROTRON² design manual which lists the permeability of 3 micron diameter pure iron spheres uniformly imbedded in an insulating plastic binder. The permeability is sensibly constant up to 1000 MHz indicating that the imaginary component is quite small. ARMCO Thin Electrical Steels³ indicate that the incremental permeability for 4 mil

sheet may be about 100 at 400 Hz for high excitation (bias), and low incremental induction. Combining the two bits of information, it seems reasonable to take the incremental permeability as 100 with no imaginary component in the frequency range of interest.

TABLE 1. Assumed Properties of Materials

	<u>μ'</u>	<u>μ''</u>	<u>ϵ'</u>	<u>ϵ''</u>	<u>σ(Hz)</u>
Iron	100	-	-	-	4.5×10^{16}
Core Plate	-	-	-	-	9×10^6
Epoxy ⁴	-	-	3.8	-	9×10^{-2}
Phosphate Glass ⁴	-	-	5.2	-	-

TABLE 2. Assumed Dimension

<u>a(in)</u>	<u>b(in)</u>	<u>D_{lamin}(in)</u>	<u>δ_{crack}(in)</u>
.750	6.000	.0250	.000375

To obtain values of the propagation constant k and impedances Z , the permeability of the iron was taken to be $\mu = 100$, the permittivity of the crack was taken to be a mixture of 1/3 that of epoxy with 2/3 that of phosphate glass. The conductivity of iron is taken to be $20 \mu\text{ohm-cm}$ and that of the crack to be 10^5 ohm-cm .

Table 3 presents the results from the program CRACK. The propagation constant k is given in units of ω/c . In the impedance columns, first the real part is presented and then

the imaginary. Gaussian units are employed, hence all impedances are dimensionless. By bore impedance, the impedance of Eq. (22) is meant. Crack impedance is the value given in Eq. (24). Guide impedance is series combination of bore impedance and crack impedance each taken in proportion to its relative thickness along the inner bore of the magnet. Figure 1 presents a plot of the guide impedance as a function of frequency.

In particular, it is to be noted from Table 3 that the crack impedance introduces a large resistive component into the resultant guide impedance which would equal the bore impedance for zero crack width.

REFERENCES

- ¹ S. C. Snowdon, Properties of the L-Operator, MURA Technical Note TN-506 (Oct. 19, 1964).
- ² FERROTRON Design Manual, The Polymer Corp. Engineered Products Division, Reading, Penna. (1963); see also: GAF Carbonyl Iron Powders, General Aniline and Film Corporation, 140 W. 51 Street, New York, New York 10020 (1960).
- ³ ARMCO Thin Electrical Steels, Armco Steel Corporation, Middletown, Ohio (1963).
- ⁴ Dielectric Materials and Applications, A. R. Von Hippel, Editor, The MIT Press, Cambridge, Mass. (1954).

TABLE 3. Propagation Constant and Impedances

RADIAL CRACK PROPAGATION CONSTANT AND IMPEDANCE

FREQ IN (MHZ) = 10.0000
 COND E+16 /SEC) = 4.5000
 CRACK WIDTH (IN) = .0038
 OUTER RAD(IN) = 6.0000

FREQ MAX (MHZ) = 500.0000
 PER MEABIL ITY = 1.00.0000
 LAM IN THICK(TN) = .02500
 CRACK CONC (MHZ) = 9.0000

N FREQ = 50
 AIR DIEL ECT RIC = 4.75000
 INNER RAD(IN) = .75000

TRANSMISSION MAGNETIC MODE

FREQ (MHZ)	PROPAGATION CONSTANT	BORE IMPEDANCE	CRACK IMPEDANCE	GUIDE IMPEDANCE	AN
10.000	1.95556E+01	1.25479E+01	1.62447E-04	1.62447E-04	1.62447E-04
20.000	1.59162E+01	8.84192E+00	2.29734E-04	2.29734E-04	2.29734E-04
30.000	1.54733E+01	7.47044E+00	2.81366E-04	2.81366E-04	2.81366E-04
40.000	1.45001E+01	6.70835E+00	3.24893E-04	3.24893E-04	3.24893E-04
50.000	1.37770E+01	6.20446E+00	3.63242E-04	3.63242E-04	3.63242E-04
60.000	1.32078E+01	5.83763E+00	3.97911E-04	3.97911E-04	3.97911E-04
70.000	1.27422E+01	5.55384E+00	4.29793E-04	4.29793E-04	4.29793E-04
80.000	1.23505E+01	5.32494E+00	4.59468E-04	4.59468E-04	4.59468E-04
90.000	1.20140E+01	5.13463E+00	4.87340E-04	4.87340E-04	4.87340E-04
100.000	1.17201E+01	4.97271E+00	5.13701E-04	5.13701E-04	5.13701E-04
110.000	1.14601E+01	4.83246E+00	5.38774E-04	5.38774E-04	5.38774E-04
120.000	1.12275E+01	4.70919E+00	5.62731E-04	5.62731E-04	5.62731E-04
130.000	1.10175E+01	4.59957E+00	5.85709E-04	5.85709E-04	5.85709E-04
140.000	1.08265E+01	4.50111E+00	6.07819E-04	6.07819E-04	6.07819E-04
150.000	1.06516E+01	4.41297E+00	6.29153E-04	6.29153E-04	6.29153E-04
160.000	1.04906E+01	4.33056E+00	6.49786E-04	6.49786E-04	6.49786E-04
170.000	1.03415E+01	4.25588E+00	6.69784E-04	6.69784E-04	6.69784E-04
180.000	1.02029E+01	4.18694E+00	6.89202E-04	6.89202E-04	6.89202E-04
190.000	1.00735E+01	4.12301E+00	7.08088E-04	7.08088E-04	7.08088E-04
200.000	9.95232E+00	4.06346E+00	7.26493E-04	7.26493E-04	7.26493E-04
210.000	9.82384E+00	4.00777E+00	7.44424E-04	7.44424E-04	7.44424E-04
220.000	9.73107E+00	3.95555E+00	7.61942E-04	7.61942E-04	7.61942E-04
230.000	9.62961E+00	3.90644E+00	7.79066E-04	7.79066E-04	7.79066E-04
240.000	9.53351E+00	3.86001E+00	7.95822E-04	7.95822E-04	7.95822E-04
250.000	9.44226E+00	3.81612E+00	8.12233E-04	8.12233E-04	8.12233E-04
260.000	9.35546E+00	3.77449E+00	8.28318E-04	8.28318E-04	8.28318E-04
270.000	9.27272E+00	3.73439E+00	8.44097E-04	8.44097E-04	8.44097E-04
280.000	9.19372E+00	3.69725E+00	8.59586E-04	8.59586E-04	8.59586E-04
290.000	9.11817E+00	3.65130E+00	8.74802E-04	8.74802E-04	8.74802E-04
300.000	9.04580E+00	3.62695E+00	8.89757E-04	8.89757E-04	8.89757E-04
310.000	8.97639E+00	3.59466E+00	9.04464E-04	9.04464E-04	9.04464E-04
320.000	8.90972E+00	3.56253E+00	9.18937E-04	9.18937E-04	9.18937E-04
330.000	8.84561E+00	3.53227E+00	9.33185E-04	9.33185E-04	9.33185E-04
340.000	8.78388E+00	3.50317E+00	9.47218E-04	9.47218E-04	9.47218E-04
350.000	8.72439E+00	3.47517E+00	9.61074E-04	9.61074E-04	9.61074E-04
360.000	8.66699E+00	3.44819E+00	9.74679E-04	9.74679E-04	9.74679E-04
370.000	8.61156E+00	3.42217E+00	9.88124E-04	9.88124E-04	9.88124E-04
380.000	8.55797E+00	3.39764E+00	1.00139E-03	1.00139E-03	1.00139E-03
390.000	8.50612E+00	3.37276E+00	1.01448E-03	1.01448E-03	1.01448E-03
400.000	8.45591E+00	3.34927E+00	1.02740E-03	1.02740E-03	1.02740E-03
410.000	8.40726E+00	3.32652E+00	1.04017E-03	1.04017E-03	1.04017E-03
420.000	8.36007E+00	3.31448E+00	1.05271E-03	1.05271E-03	1.05271E-03
430.000	8.31427E+00	3.28311E+00	1.06523E-03	1.06523E-03	1.06523E-03
440.000	8.26980E+00	3.26237E+00	1.07755E-03	1.07755E-03	1.07755E-03
450.000	8.22657E+00	3.24225E+00	1.08972E-03	1.08972E-03	1.08972E-03
460.000	8.18453E+00	3.22265E+00	1.10177E-03	1.10177E-03	1.10177E-03
470.000	8.14363E+00	3.20361E+00	1.11368E-03	1.11368E-03	1.11368E-03
480.000	8.10381E+00	3.18508E+00	1.12546E-03	1.12546E-03	1.12546E-03
490.000	8.06502E+00	3.16705E+00	1.13713E-03	1.13713E-03	1.13713E-03

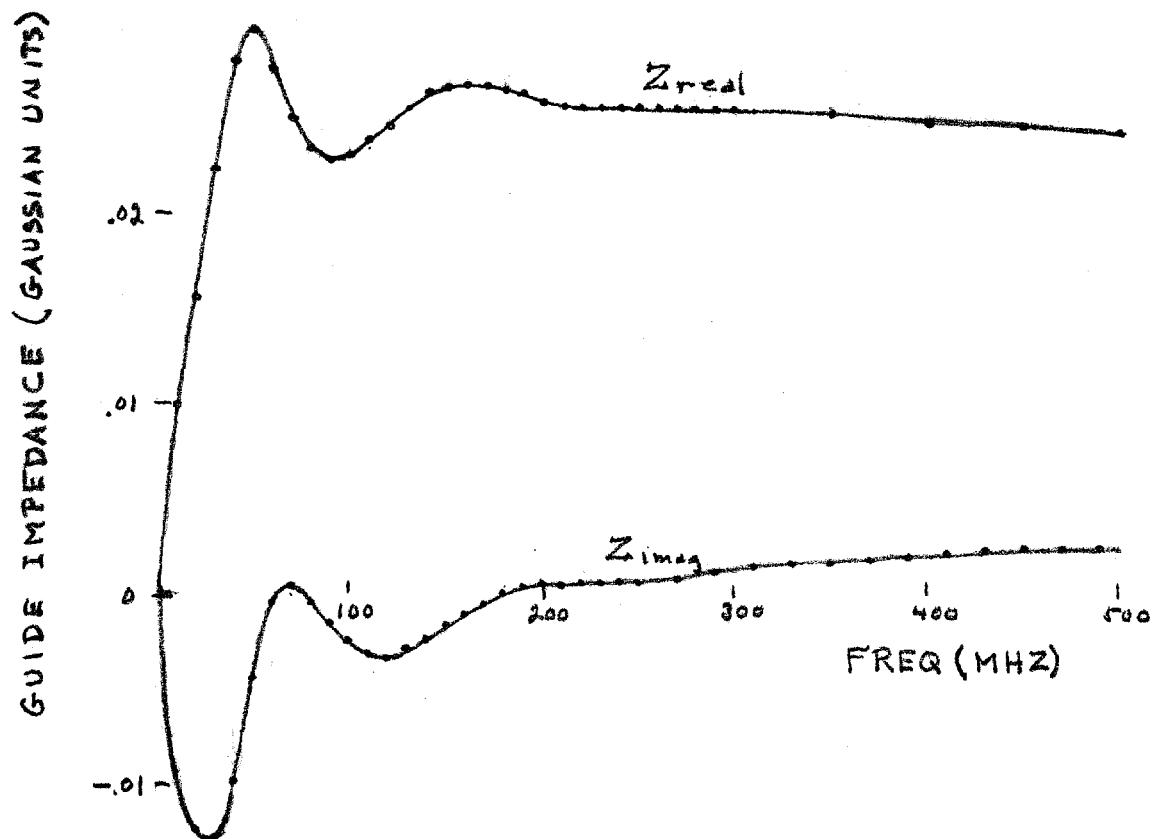
national accelerator laboratory	Author S.C. Snowdon	Section	Page 10 of 10
Subject	Date 11/3/70	Category	Serial

RADIAL CRACK

TM-277
0300

$$\begin{aligned}\delta &= .000375 \text{ in} \\ \omega &= .750 \text{ in} \\ b &= 6.000 \text{ in}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\mu &= 100 \\ \epsilon &= 4.75 \\ \sigma_{Fe} &= 4.5 \times 10^6 \text{ Hz} \\ \sigma_{Diel} &= 9 \times 10^6 \text{ Hz}\end{aligned}$$



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